

naturally led them to deal so severely with the whig party, as to appear almost one-sided. Heretofore, we have been in a similar predicament.

However, if any one will be at the pains to review the course of the anti-slavery press in regard to the two political parties, he will see that for the most part it has been distinguished by rare impartiality.

EDITOR is the title of a new anti-slavery paper, just started at Cleveland. We have seen but one number. It is an excellent specimen—matter and appearance decidedly good. We hope it will be an instrument of much good in the northern part of the state. We have marked some extracts for publication in our paper.

SLAVERY.—This word has lately come into use, among some of our friends, but we doubt its legitimacy. The editor of the Massachusetts Abolitionist thinks it a kind of mongrel compound, yet admits it. Monarchy is the government of one man, democracy the government of the people—slavery then must be the government of slaves. It must mean this, if anything. And yet, this is not the meaning which the Emancipator and Abolitionist attach to it. They use it, as signifying the tyrannical rule exercised by slaveholders over the affairs of this nation. Try it again, friends. The thing exists: pity there is no fit name for it. However, it may be that they proceed on the assumption, that slaveholders are themselves slaves—slaves to their own system of oppression. If so, the term is appropriate, and this nation is in fact ruled by a slavery—a combination of men, who in warring on the rights of the colored man, have made themselves slaves, and seek security by enslaving the freemen of the North.

ILLINOIS.—The report in last week's paper, of the proceedings of the Convention at Canton, Illinois, was extremely interesting. The resolutions were drawn up with peculiar neatness, and displayed a thorough understanding of the doctrines of our cause, and the principles on which it ought to be conducted. On the subjects of political and ecclesiastical action, our friends in Illinois have taken high and tenable ground.

A similar convention is to be held at Juliet, Will co., on the third Thursday in this month, to be opened at 6 o'clock P. M. Let it be a crowded one. If possible, Illinois is sunk deeper in the mire of pro-slavery than Ohio.

INDIANA.—The accounts published last week, show that abolitionism is fast increasing in Indiana. The friends are awake in different parts of the state, and the labors of Arnold Buffum are attended with wonderful success. The *Demagogues* of democracy—for we would carefully distinguish between the leaders of this party—and those who have recently made a movement in the legislature, similar to that of the "high-souled anglo-saxon," Mr. Buchanan, in our own. Posterity will no doubt, honor the efforts of these pure-blooded patriots, to preserve the simplicity of the white breed. We ourselves have hitherto been foolish enough, to regard with some pride the anglo-saxon stock, but if the marriage-regulators in our Western legislatures be fair specimens of this stock, the sooner it is run out the better.

The following are the proceedings of the marriage censors in the Indiana legislature.

House of Representatives.

FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House as soon as practicable, providing that hereafter, if any circuit judge, justice of the peace, probate judge, or any other officer of this State authorized by law to solemnize marriages, shall solemnize or aid in solemnizing any marriage, when one of the parties shall be a negro or mulatto, or negress or mulatto wench, and the other party shall be a white person, whether male or female, they shall thereby forfeit their office and vacate the same, and the proper authority shall order an election to fill their places, in the same manner as if they were dead or had resigned; and the conditions of said act shall extend to any Clerk who shall issue any license to marry to any person of color; and further providing, that if any minister of the Gospel shall be guilty of said offense of solemnizing marriage between any person of color and any white person, he shall be subject to presentment or indictment, and upon conviction thereof, before the proper tribunal, he shall be disfranchised for life, and rendered incapable of holding any office of trust or profit.

Mr. Cooper moved to amend said resolution, by adding the following:

"That the committee on the judiciary be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law, so as to make it a penal offense for any white person to intermarry with any person of color, leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Osborn of U. moved to amend the amendment as follows:

"That the judiciary committee be further instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending an act regulating marriages, approved, February 17, 1838, so as to make it a penal offense for any clerk of the circuit court, in any county in this state, to grant marriage license to any negro to enter the marriage state, with a white woman; or to enquire whether it would be more expedient to impose a heavy fine on any person authorized to solemnize matrimony in this state, who may join in marriage a negro man with a white woman, with leave to report by bill or otherwise;" which was adopted.

Mr. Sweetser moved to strike out the resolution as amended, from the enacting clause and insert the following:

"That the judiciary committee report a bill to make it a criminal act for any person to knowingly join in marriage a negro or mulatto male or female to a white person, or granting license for such purpose;" which passed by a vote of 82 to 7.

The resolution as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 83 to 3.

ANOTHER PROTEST.—The Connecticut State Anti-Slavery Society at its late meeting, passed the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we recognize it to be the duty of all abolitionists, who exercise the elective franchise, to carry their principles to the polls and vote for such men, and such only, as are in favor of impartial justice.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate the organization of an anti-slavery political party, as unwieldy, inexpedient, and wholly unnecessary to the success of the anti-slavery enterprise; and, if sanctioned by any considerable portion of the abolitionists, will in our opinion retard, if not destroy, the present anti-slavery operations.

POEM.—We acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a delightful poem dedicated by the Board of Managers of the Boston Female anti-slavery society to the Women of Great Britain, in commemoration of their untiring efforts in the cause of British West India Emancipation—by a member of the Board.

The poem opens so finely that we cannot withhold a specimen of it from the reader.

EMANCIPATION.

Not of the flowery plains of Thessaly,
Where soft Peneus glides to meet the sea,
Nor mild Erato, who of love may sing,
And make fair Tempe's plains ring echoing;
Nor yet of loved Feronia's walks and groves,
Where fabled nymphs and sylphs oft repeat;
Nor yet of famed Hippocrene we talk,
Where oft Apollo and the Muses walked;
Nor Latic plain, nor Dido do we sing—
For these, no hallowed offering would we bring;
But, to BRITANNIA'S DAUGHTERS, here we raise
A song of joy, of triumph, and of praise,
E'er since creation into being woke—
E'er since from chaos star and planet broke—
E'er since in Eden Woman graced the soil,
Help-met for man in wretchedness and toil;
E'er since those days, her hand hath led the way
To sooth the sorrows incident to day.

Did Burnah cry, did China's millions weep,
Did Famine o'er the earth destruction sweep,
Did the poor Pagan mother cast away
Her helpless babe, to crocodiles a prey,
Did Hindoo widow murder the pile to die,
Did Jugernaut's crushed millions leave a sigh,
Did Greenland cast a wishful glance around,
Did Otaheite receive no joyful sound—
If these be thought, say, when did Woman fail
To lend an ear, or heed the sorrowing tale?
Who swifter on the wing of love, 't' impart
A ray of comfort to each fainting heart?
Witness, thou grave beneath the Hopia tree!
Witness, ye winds, that wafted o'er the sea
A thousand barks, that bore from Christian lands
Those truthful women to yon coral strands!
Behold a Harriet and an Anna bear
The tidings of the Cross to millions there,
Braving the dangers of the restless flood—
Planting the Cross where late Pagodas stood!
Nor they alone, Behold the multitude
From East and West, that dared the solitude,
Where naught for ages had been heard to rise,
Save songs to Boodh, or vile blasphemous cries.

And now in later day, when man has given
Those holy ties, by God and Nature given,
And impious hands on human hearts strings laid,
And for the priceless soul, a price hath paid—
Who hath arisen o'er the Atlantic wave,
To plead for Right, for Freedom, for the Slave?
The Woman speaks, and lo! at her command
Free and erect eight hundred thousand stand!
Eight hundred thousand hearts beat loud and strong,
While peals the echoing anthem high and long.
Of joy immense, immeasurable, deep—
For Africa's sire no longer vigil keep,
Lest by the hand of Britain's sons, is grasped
The dear, dear idol, to his bosom clasped.
She to whom God hath joined his inmost heart,
And bid them never, never part—
In whose mild eye a heaven of love is seen,
Whose words and looks, and actions, all serene,
Tell of the joy that flows within her breast
And the calm sunshine of a heart at rest—
Since by her God is given that guardian hand,
To guide her wanderings through this desert land,
And in sweet, mutual love to seek that shore,
Where sorrow, grief and wandering are no more.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY of 25 members was recently organized in Marysville, Union co. Ohio, where two years ago it was dangerous for any person to be known as an abolitionist.

COLUMBUS CORRESPONDENCE.

"Disgracing from their foul, enfolded'd jaws,
In force effusion, wreaths of dusky smoke."

For the only messages we have received from Columbus, since the presents of Messrs. Hoagland and Stadden, we are indebted to JAMES HENDERSON, whig member of the House from Muskingum, and A. CASAD, whig member from Logan co. The following are true copies.

"Sir: Since it is boastingly asserted by the Loco Focos, that the whigs and Abolitionists are identified, I will see you d—d before I will permit my actions to favor the imputation. I despise your paper at best."

A CASAD, "Mr. Henderson is much more feeling.
"Keep your d—d disgraceful infamous nigger stuff at home."

J. H. "The Whigs in Logan and Muskingum counties, have a beautiful representation."

SLAVERY PROMOTES CIVILIZATION.—The Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says,

"The Southern people generally are less given to making, or at least possessing among them, those improvements, to which we attach the name of comforts, than their Northern confederates. There are some kinds of conveniences, however, if they claim it, I will give them credit for. They will have a carriage or chaise to ride in, which is certainly a convenience, even if they have no cart or wagon to go to market in. But what we call the conveniences and comforts of a Northern farm house, they know very little about, and care less. In Tennessee, for instance, all their barns are what we in Pennsylvania call out-of-doors, where their thrashing is done. Wheat, there, is always thrashed so soon as it is cut! If stacked, they say the weevil will destroy it; and to preserve this in the grain, they have to scald it, after cleaning, or sell it. In some parts of that State, there are farmers that do not know what hay is. Oats, they never thresh—but sell or feed in sheaf. You may ride a hundred miles in that State without being able to get a peck of thrashed oats, or a fork full of hay, or even see a hay fork. Their roughness as they call it, for their stock in the winter, is the husks or blades of corn. Their ploughs are made much of the same fashion with those first sent over by Sir Walter Raleigh—for the inhabitants indeed are mostly from North Carolina—a beam about two or two and a half inches square, with a light iron collar which is set into several blocks of wood below, and around which runs a band of iron, coming to a point in front, something like our share. This plough, with a mule, about the size of a spring's colt and a negro woman to hold and drive, does a power of work. I would like the South, if there was not so much work there to do. Their principal crop, there, after cotton, is corn, and the failure of this drives them into the black-berry glades, which are extensive and luxuriant and a principal market for hogs. Corn meal biscuit is the universal bread, and of course served warm. A lady asked me, if it was true what she had heard, that the Pennsylvania women did without servants, and eat cold bread."

CONGRESS—RIGHT OF PETITION.—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to PETITION THE GOVERNMENT FOR A REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES."—*Constitution of the United States, Art. 1st, of Amendments.*

Resolved, That no PETITION, MEMORIAL, RESOLUTION OR OTHER PAPER, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, SHALL BE RECEIVED BY THE HOUSE OR ENTERTAINED IN ANY WAY."—*Adopted as the 21st STANDING RULE of the House of Representatives, of the 26th Congress, January 28th, 1840.*

What we predicted one year ago, but endeavored to hope would never come to pass, is now matter of history. The Congress of the United States after a discussion of nearly three weeks, have, by a majority of six, formally denied the right of petition. On the 28th, Wm. Cost Johnson of Maryland moved the above resolution, which was adopted, yeas 114, nays 108.

It was carried by the vote of the slaveholding delegation, with the help of some twenty-seven abject representatives from the free states, all of whom, with the exception of one were administration members. Four members from the slave states, with the entire opposition delegation from the free states, (excepting GEORGE H. PROFIT of Indiana,) and more than one-half of the free state administration members voted against it. Enough Van Buren men from the North supported it, to give the slaveholding interest a majority. Enough opposed it, to strip the measure of a party aspect, and prevent the odium of it from palpably attaching to the Van Buren party.

The names of those creeping slaves of the South, who preferred the praise of the slaveholder to the rights of their constituents, should be hung up to everlasting infamy. We subjoin them.

MAINE.	VERMONT.
Albert Smith,	Virgil D. Paris.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Charles G. Atherton,	Tristram Shaw,
Edmund Burke,	Ira A. Eastman.
NEW YORK.	
J. De La Montayne,	Gouverneur Kemble,
Nathaniel Jones,	John Fine,
John H. Prentiss,	Nehemiah H. Earl,
Theron R. Strong,	
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Joseph Fonance,	James Gerry,
W. S. Ramsey,	George McCulloch,
David Petrikin,	
ILLINOIS.	
John Reynolds,	
INDIANA.	
George H. Profit,	John Davis.
OHIO.	
John B. Wellcr,	William Medill,
Isaac Parrish,	Jonathan Taylor,
D. P. Leadbetter,	George Sweeney.

It will be seen that, compared with the state-representation, a larger proportion of race-slavery is furnished by Ohio than any other state, always excepting New Hampshire.

Well—the worse, the better. Slaveholders are fast reverting their deep hostility to the rights of freemen. If this blow does not startle the free states from their slumbers, nothing will; they deserve to be disfranchised; they deserve to be slaves. But, it will arouse them. By a majority of six, the Constitution has been trampled on. What majority, think you, will they have, next year? How many of those profligate serviles, who sold our rights to the South, will be returned to Congress? The struggle is not ended; it never will end, till slavery, the mother of all these abominations, be destroyed. This fresh insult, this new outrage will but tend to hasten that union among the people of the free states, on which we depend for the overthrow of slavery. Two years will not pass away, before this new standing rule, shall be rescinded, and all the devices which may be invented to trammel the right of petition, to chain the spirit of freemen, shall be swept away like chaff before the whirlwind. We have opposed the formation of an Abolition political party; we still oppose it. But, we are not pledged to oppose it forever. A few more such outrages as this on our rights, and all the opposition in the world could not prevent a political party from starting into life, which would trample on Southern pretensions, and, at all hazards, compel slavery to confine itself within the narrowest limits assigned it by the constitution, and make the act of slaveholding a bar to any federal office.

We wait to hear the sentiments of the free state press.

The National Intelligencer notices this violation of the constitution without a murmur. It speaks of it as a matter of the most trivial importance. "The House of Representatives," it says, "by the aid of the Previous Question, put a period on Friday last to the discussion on the subject of the memorials from inhabitants of different states, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The result of the whole proceeding was, the adoption of a proposition, moved by Mr. William Cost Johnson, as an amendment to a previous motion by Mr. Waddy Thompson, (and accepted by Mr. Thompson himself as a modification of his motion,) which seems to settle the question beyond the reach of further agitation during the present Congress." This kind of dignified indifference has so far been initiated in Cincinnati. Not one of our large newspapers speaks of it, with any symptoms of indignation. Constitutional exponents, literary amateurs, and presidential canvassers, all seem to regard it as unworthy their notice. It is nothing but a denial of the right of petition! What is this compared to the duty of reading homilies to young ladies, or proving that General Harrison is really no coward? The Republican, the organ of the Harrison party in this county, seems indeed to rejoice in this triumph of the slaveholding power. It says,

"In the House, on the 28th, the abolition question was decided. The doors of the House are now closed against the abolitionists. Their petitions can no longer be received or entertained. The amendment of Mr. William Cost Johnson to the rules, was that 'No petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any state or territory, or the slave-trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever.'"

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 114 to 108, which put the slavery question at rest, and Mr. Slade of Vermont, cannot bore the members with any more of his long and tiresome speeches upon this subject."

We have one question to ask of the opposition

papers—What do you expect to gain by your sympathy with the slaveholders, or your neutrality on the subject of the right of petition? Van Buren has forestalled you in the South. With the exception of Kentucky, it is not likely that by any demonstration of neutrality or servility on your part, you can secure a single slave-state for your candidate. The question then is, are you willing to risk your candidate's prospects in the free states, for the vain hope of finding him friends among slaveholders? It may be well for the Republican and papers of a similar cast, to take this matter into consideration. Perhaps, however, they understand General Harrison's views, and are aware that his policy on the question of human rights will be exactly accordant with that of Martin Van Buren.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.

Below is a very interesting article from the Louisville Journal, occasioned by the late movement in the Kentucky legislature, respecting slave-importation. The Journal takes the ground, that there is a tacit compromise, binding to silence, between the opponents and advocates of perpetual slavery; that to touch the compromise endangers the agitation of the whole question; and that nothing but the most careful abstinence from all measures tending to perpetuate slavery, can prevent the friends of emancipation from acting against it. His allusion to the officious and baleful intermeddling of foreign abolitionists, is a thing of course. Were the whole truth spoken, it would be found, that the prevalent desire among Mr. Clay's friends to propitiate the South, in view of his pretensions to the presidency, had more to do in checking the convention movement, than any interference by abolitionists.

Importation of Slaves.—"We regret to learn that a bill has passed the Senate of this State, repealing the act now in force prohibiting the importation of slaves into this State. We trust, however, it will meet in the House of Representatives the rejection it deserves, and which every similar proposition has met for the last several years. We deem it a measure calculated, not merely to injure the permanent prosperity of the State, but immediately to disturb its political harmony."

"It is well known, that there is a party dissatisfied throughout the State, alike respectable for their numbers, talents, and influence, who have long felt the most thorough conviction, that slavery, as an institution, is a serious obstruction to the growth, the substantial wealth, and permanent prosperity of the State. With these views, they have been desirous of seeing a gradual system of emancipation adopted, which would hold out the prospect, that at some day, however distant, might be the State would be relieved from the evil. The question of a convention, submitted to the people at the late election, afforded a suitable occasion for urging their views on this subject upon their fellow-citizens. It is well known, that the fear of the officers and baleful intermeddling of foreign abolitionists alone prevented them from availing themselves of the opportunity for carrying out their views. We do not affirm, that if they had thrown their weight into the scale, and caused the question of a convention to be thoroughly agitated throughout the State, the result would certainly have been different from what it was. But we do affirm, and well informed persons must concur in the opinion that it is at least very doubtful, whether they would have changed the result. We understand, that last winter, after the passage of the convention bill, and while a similar proposition was pending before the Legislature, prominent and influential members of that party from different parts of the State wrote to Frankfort, giving warning, that if the law prohibiting the importation of slaves were repealed, they should feel bound to use their utmost exertions in favor of a convention."

"It seems to us, that those who are in favor of the system of slavery as a permanent system for Kentucky, should be content to leave the matter on the compromise ground where it now rests, and where it seems those of the opposite party, who so radically differ with them on this all-important and delicate subject, are content to leave it. If that compromise ground is departed from, it cannot but be viewed as the beginning of a convention, at whatever hazard such a movement may incur. The hope of their course of slavery upon Kentucky as a permanent and irrevocable system. This will have no alternative to their opponents, but at once to bring the subject to the final arbitrament of the people of the State, by the re-ignition of the question of a convention, at whatever hazard such a movement may incur."

"The prohibition of the further importation of slaves seems to look to the day, and leaves room for the hope, that at some period, however remote it may be, Kentucky will become a non-slaveholding State. The repeal of the prohibition at once closes the door to all such hope, or at least, any reasonable anticipation, of that sort."

"The immediate result of such a measure would be felt, more in the stirring up of this element of discord among the people of the State. At the present moment, we should anticipate no very great accession to the number of our slaves, for the market price of them is so low in Kentucky as it is in any other place, and it is well known that the high price in the south has taken them from us by the thousands. The hope of their course of the immediate emancipation in any considerable numbers, and a consequent reduction of the price here, cannot constitute a rational motive for the passage of the repeal. As long as good slaves bear no better price here than they do elsewhere, it is idle to calculate upon their being imported. All that we could expect to receive after a repeal of the prohibition would be such refuse slaves of bad character, as the traders would be able to pick up at the other states, at a reduced price, than in their own country. Where, we would respectfully ask of the friends of the measure, is the wisdom or policy of opening the door for the introduction of that description of slaves among us?"

"We do trust, that the Legislature will leave this matter where it now is. Time the test and developer of all truths, will then be permitted in its own way, and in its due season, to prove whether Kentucky ought to be a slaveholding or non-slaveholding state. If the friends of the one system will not leave the question to the test of that inflexible arbiter, if they object to it, and attempt to force it upon us, they cannot expect the advocates of the opposite system to remain quiescent; every principle of public duty must impel them to the doing of whatever may be necessary to their side of the question, in losing ground. They cannot be expected quietly to acquiesce in a course of policy, which even squints at a total closing of the door against the introduction of a system, which they deem so indispensable to the permanent interests and welfare of the State."—*Journalist Journal.*

MR. SCOBLE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Scoble's speech on our first page, ought to be read by every body. We hope our subscribers will circulate it far and wide.

It may be well to bring more particularly to view some of his statements.

1. One fact must appear conclusive to the most sceptical mind. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, though he has presented his Budget, year after year, since the Emancipation act, has never asked the nation for a single pound to meet any defalcation of the revenue in the West India colonies—"Although the country has had to bear the burden of 20,000,000, given to the planters in the way of compensation, nothing has dropped from the Chancellor's lead to them to suppose that there was any deficiency of the revenue."

In the judgment of any thinking man, this single fact is enough to invalidate all the reports in pro-slavery newspapers about the bad conduct of the negroes, and their indisposition to work.

2. During the year 1838, not less than 10,000 tons of shipping were employed than during the year 1837; and Jamaica, where some will have it the "experiment has failed altogether, sent to Great Britain in 1838, 150,000 cwt. more of sugar, than she sent during the previous year!

3. In regard to British Guiana, it is admitted, that there is some diminution in the amount of sugar exported. Here we are reminded of a correspondence, about which there is no little parade in

the last number of the African Repository. An English gentleman, having got the idea that colonialists did not care greatly where colored people were sent, provided they were sent out of the country, addressed a letter to Judge Wilkeson, agent of the American Colonization Society, wishing to know whether it would not suit the views of the society just as well to transport colored people to Guiana. His object was to procure black laborers, and he remarks that the want of labor is "severely felt in consequence of the indisposition of the emancipated negroes to work regularly and steadily." His letter is dated Liverpool, and bears internal evidence of having been written by one, who cares and knows more about advancing his own pecuniary interests, than about any thing else.

However, Judge Wilkeson, in the true spirit of colonization, could not let slip so favorable an occasion for disparaging the abolition policy of Great Britain. "I cannot but regret," he replies, "that the operation of the emancipation act should have proved so disastrous as to compel the proprietors of the plantations to send to other countries for laborers. We look with deep anxiety at the unwillingness of the emancipated negroes to enter into engagements so important to their own welfare and to the prosperity of the communities to which they belong. We hope that these evils, produced in the estimation of many, by the ill-timed haste with which this measure was effected may yet be remedied."

All this croaking, for it deserves no better name, is called forth by the remark of a planter in Liverpool, that the negroes in Guiana are indisposed to work regularly and steadily. Common sense might have suggested, that this could be, and yet the negroes be doing very well—that they might be indisposed to work regularly and steadily on large sugar plantations, from a desire to direct their labor in other channels. Such a thought, it seems, could find no lodgment in the mind of the Judge. The spirit of colonization leads its advocate always to presume the worst of the colored man—out of Liberia.

However, we are not left to conjecture. Mr. Scoble effects us know, the extent of the disastrous effects of the Emancipation Act. Read the following—

"In reference to British Guiana, he might say that the population of that colony had been decreasing for many years past. In the year 1817 a registry of slaves was established in that colony, and every three years the census of the slave population was taken. In 1832 the registry showed a diminution in the physical strength of the laboring population of 25,000 out of 110,000, or nearly one-fourth. During the period of apprenticeship the decrease had been equal to that to which he had directed their attention, and yet there had only been a decrease in the exports of 655 hogsheads of sugar. There were other reasons which would account for the decrease of the exports. In the first place a considerable number of domestics and tradesmen, now that they were free, would no longer toil in the field again, not a few of the women had refused to work in the fields—(Hear, hear)—and there had been a general withdrawal of children under ten or twelve years of age from working about the buildings; they were now sent to school, and had the blessings of a religious and moral education, and he was sure that every friend of humanity would rejoice at that."

(Cheers.) Again a considerable number of young persons had left the plantations—young men were learning trades of various kinds, and the young women had obtained situations as servants to families in the towns—(Hear, hear.) Then there had been a considerable withdrawal of labor from the Colony of British Guiana, since the first of August 1835, and that withdrawal of labor compensated for the decrease of the slave population, would more than account for the diminution in the amount of produce raised in the colony, and shipped to England last year. Again, during the period of slavery and apprenticeship, the planters having found the cultivation of sugar was more profitable than the cultivation of coffee, took the people from the coffee plantations, and compelled them to cultivate sugar, while they had the power of compelling them; but when a considerable number of them became masters of their own persons and time, they did not choose any longer to labor on these plantations, and many of them went back to the cultivation of coffee."—(Hear, hear.)

4. Another important fact we learn from his speech. The exports of cotton goods from Great Britain into the West Indies, have almost doubled, since the abolition of slavery. By consulting a "table of exports of cotton goods of all kinds," sent from Great Britain to the West India Colonies during thirteen years of slavery, he found that they amounted to 349,611,390 yards, being an average per annum of 26,893,183 yards. "But, in the year 1838, the official returns gave the amount of 50,291,195 yards of cotton goods of all kinds, showing a balance in favor of freedom of 23,998,012 yards."

This fact shows us one of the chief causes of the high price of cotton. Our slaveholders, while they have been denouncing the British for freeing their negroes, have been among the principal gainers from this event. The emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies has indirectly but surely contributed greatly to their prosperity.

5. The manufacturers and merchants of Great Britain have reaped large profits from the increased demand by the negroes for comforts and luxuries. For they are no longer satisfied "with being dressed in baize, and checks, and Osnaburghs, and Kilmarnock caps."

"They must have comfortable clothing," says Mr. Scoble, "and it was a delightful thing to see them comfortably clad when going to their markets or their places of worship. The negroes were now making large demands upon us for stockings and shoes, and the returns showed that 11,358,700 worth of hosiery had been sent out last year. Here then were facts which showed that so far from emancipation having injured the commercial prosperity of this country or the revenue, the planters had reason to rejoice that the circumstances in which they were originally placed had passed away, and that they now stood in a new and honorable relation to the laboring population of the colonies. While about the men in the colonies well qualified to give information on the subject of our commercial relations with the colonies. He would read one letter which he had received, as it was a specimen of many others. Among other questions which he had put to them in writing, was this—'What are the articles most in demand for the use of the emancipated classes in respect to clothing?' The answer was—'The articles most in demand are hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, stockings, printed calicoes, muslins, dowlas, broad-cloth coats, fancy waistcoats, and gloves.'—The demand for salt fish, mackerel, and other kinds of imported food, increased since the 1st of August last!" Answer—"From all I have been able to learn from others, I should

say that the demand for salted pork, hams, rice, flour, biscuit, bread, &c., has increased considerably since the 1st of August; but I think the quantity of salt fish and herrings has rather decreased." (Great laughter.)

The best way to set the wheels of northern industry going again, is, to turn the slaves of the South into comfort-loving free laborers. What a wonderful impulse such an event would give to the pork trade of Cincinnati! It is a wonder that all our pork-merchants are not abolitionists.

6. So well do the planters understand the folly of the compensation clause, that one of them laughed at Mr. Scoble, and told him, they would have thought better of the wisdom of the British if they had given the 20,000,000, to the slaves instead of the masters.

7. The change of sentiment on the part of some of the planters is a pledge of what will yet happen in this country. If I had met Wilberforce or Buxton, said one of the planters, in the days of slavery, I should have felt it my duty to put a pistol-ball through them; but now I would go down on my knees to embrace them.

8. Finally, the stupendous moral and religious results cannot but affect the heart of the true philanthropist. Will our silent clergymen note them, and bear them in mind; so that hereafter when they are moved to discourse on the progress of the human race, they may be furnished amply with noble illustrations?

DISCUSSION INCREASING.

We are glad to see the subject of abolitionism agitating the lyceums and debating clubs of our state. The following item we noticed with some surprise in a recent number of the Western Citizen, published at Urbana.

"The resolution discussed at the last meeting viz. Resolved that the American Colonization Society should be patronized by every American citizen, was put to vote, and lost—ayes, 13, nays, 14."

Champaign is a county in which very little has been done in the abolition line.

REFORMER is the title of a small paper just started at Worcester Mass.; edited by a member of the society of Friends, devoted to the defence of the primitive principles of this body, and anti-slavery in character.

CAZENOVIA ABOLITIONIST, is a new abolition paper published at Cazenovia, New York, and conducted with spirit and tact.

CORRECTION.

January 24, 1840.

MR. EDITOR:—There are two errors in my piece as inserted in your paper; first, after the word "demon" you have it "sin of," it ought to have been "demon sin Slavery;"—the way you have it, destroys my argument, which is, that we cannot consistently go for the destruction of the progeny and yet be for the father of them. The second, after the words "and they prevailed," you insert two sentences of your own without distinguishing them in any way as such. This I cannot for a moment suppose you intended to do, as it places me in the ridiculous light of setting up and pulling down at the same time. You will please correct those errors.

S. WALKER.
[To our note, we appended, Ed. Phil. This the printer left out, and before we noticed it, the outside form was struck off.—Ed. Phil.]

For the Philanthropist.
POLITICAL ACTION.
Salem, O., Jan. 15th, 1840.

DR. G. BAILY:—At a meeting of the Salem, Col. co. A. S. Society, held this day, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year.

President, Isaac Truscott.
Vice President, Dr. John Harris.
Sec. Sec., B. B. Davis.
Cor. Sec., F. Heaton.
Treasurer, Wm. Kidd, Jr.

After the election of officers and the transaction of business of interest, the following resolution on political organization, was, after some discussion, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That while we believe in the utility and necessity of carrying out our principles at the polls, and electing none to office but the steadfast friends of general liberty, we at the same time most earnestly deprecate the formation of a third political party, as exceedingly injudicious—dangerous to the success of our enterprise, and a violation of faith well understood and often repeated by the expressions of the A. A. S. Society.

(Signed)
ISAAC TRUSCOTT, Pres.
B. B. DAVIS, Sec.

DECREASE OF FANATICISM.—The latest news we have of the decline of abolition-fanaticism is taken from the Wheeling Times. This paper informs us that

"The fanatics of the northern states who have held to the doctrine of the abolitionists, are fast losing numbers, credit, and friends, and more especially, are they losing the

POETRY.

THE STREAM OF DEATH.

There is a stream, whose narrow tide
The known and unknown world divides.
Where all must go,
Its waves are dark and deep,
Mid solemn silence, downward sweep,
With moaning flood.

I saw there, at the dreary flood,
A smiling infant prattling food,
Whose hour was come;
Unthought of, it neared the tide,
Sunk, as to cradle rest, and died
Like going home.

Followed with languid eye anon,
A youth, diseased, and pale, and wan;
And there alone
He gazed upon the lesten stream,
And feared to plunge—he heard a scream,
And he was gone.

And then a form in manhood's strength,
Came bustling on, till there at length
He saw life's bound;
He shrunk and raised the bitter prayer
Too late—his shriek of wild despair
The waters drowned.

Next stood upon that surges shore,
A being bowed with many a score
Of tolling years;
Earth-bound and dead he left the bank,
Back turned his dimming eye, and sank,
Ah! full of fears.

How bitter must thy waters be,
O, death! How dark a thing, ah me!
It is to die!
I mused—when to that stream again,
Another child of mortal man,
With smiles drew nigh.

"Tis the last pang," he calmly said—
"To me, O Death! thou hast no dread;
Saviour, I come!
Spread but those arms on yonder shore—
I see—ye waters, bear me o'er!
There is my home!"

WINTER.

How beautiful is Winter! Earth has put
Her snowy vesture on, and the wide fields
Glisten beneath the radiance of the sun,
A waveless ocean of most dazzling white.

In the slant sunbeams flashing, the tall trees
Lift up their jewelled crests, with regal pride,
As conscious of their beauty—and, at times,
By the faint wind caressed, proudly fling
Down on the earth, the burden of their gems.

The frost with his bustling ministry,
Hath visited the streams, whose drowsy song,
Through the long summer time, continuously
Stirred the soft air—and stream and song are still:
Yet might the ripple's curl deceive the eye,
So much it looks like motion—and the wave
Still seems to fret along its rocky bed,
And dash adown the cascade with its spray.

Where, o'er the deep ravine, the precipice
Frowns, and the water from its hidden springs
Trickles, erewhile, along the rocky ledge
And sought with frequent plunge the depth below,
See! in what varied and fantastic forms
Those drops, congealed, are wrought! How different art
To all, how beautiful! Pillars of pearl,
Propping the cliffs above—stalactites bright
From the ice-roof depending; and beneath,
Grottoes and temples with their crystal spires
And gleaming columns radiant in the sun—
Thrones carved from pure porphyry, whereon sit
Tall warrior-forms in coats of dazzling mail,
And strown profuse with all, rich gems
Shifting with rainbow hues, and flashing back
The instructive sunlight—these are thine, Oh Frost!
Thy marvelous doings, wizard Architect!
For thus thou hast God's law—and we will praise
His name with hymns, that He has sent us thee
With power to make the winter beautiful.

W. H. BENTLEY.

THE SLAVE HOLDER'S ADDRESS TO THE NORTH STAR.

It has been truly remarked, that slavery never yet found
an advocate in any poet. And, it is equally true, that some
of the best specimens of poetry, in our language, are con-
secrated to the Genius of Liberty.

The following is from the work mentioned on our first
page—read it—

Star of the North! Thou art not bigger
Than is the diamond in my ring;
Yet, every black, star-gazing nigger
Looks at thee, as at some great thing!
Yes, gaze at thee, till the lazy
And thoughtless slave is half crazy.

Some Quaker squire might have told 'em,
That, if they seek their flight 'twould 'em,
They'll get where "massa" cannot hold 'em,
And therefore to the North they flee.
Fools! to be led off, where they can't earn
Their living, by thy lying lantern.

Thou'rt a cold water star, I reckon,
Altho' I've never seen thee, yet,
When to the golden sisters beckon,
Get 'em by the golden sandals wet,
Nor in the wave have known thee dip,
In our hot nights, thy finger's tip.

If thou would'st, nightly, leave the pole
To enjoy a regular abode
In the North sea, or Symmes' hole,
Our "Patriarchal Institution"
From which thou givest many a ransom,
Would, doubtless, give thee something handsome.

Altho' thou'rt a cold water star,
As I have said (I think) already,
Thou'rt hailed by many a tippy tar,
Who loves thee, just because thou'rt steady.
And hold't the candle for the rover
When he is more than "half seas over."

But while Ham's seed, our land to bless,
"Increase and multiply" like rabbits,
We like thee, Yankee star, the less
For thy bright eye and steady habits,
Pray walk, with Venus, Star of Love,
Or take a bout with reeling Jove!

Thou art an abolition star,
And to my wench will be of use, if her
Dark eye should find thee, ere the car
Of our true old slave-catcher, "Lucifer,
Son of the morning" upward rolls,
And with its lights puts out the pole's.

On our field-hands thou lookest, too—
A sort of nightly over-seeer—
Can't he do nothing worse to do?
I tell thee thou'rt not wanted here;
So, pray, shine only on the oceans,
Then number one of "Northern notions."

Yes, northern notions—northern lights!
As George Fox hated holy-water,
So hate I all that Rogers writes,
Or Weid—that married Grimke's daughter,
So hate I all those northern scoundrels,
From Birney's prose to Whittier's verse.

"Put out that light!" exclaimed the Moor,
(I think they called his name Othello).
When opening his wife's chamber door
To cut her throat—the noble fellow!
Noblest of all the nigger nation!
File leader in Amalgamation!

"Put out the light!"—and so say I,
Could—I quench thee, thou flaming minister!"
No longer in the northern sky,
Should burn thy beacon fire so sinister,
North Star! thy light's unwelcome—very—
We'll vote thee, "an incendiary!"

And to the Northern States we'll write,
And tell them not to let thee shine,
(Excepting of a cloudy night)
Anywhere south of Dixon's line!
If beyond that thou shine an inch,
We'll have thee up before Judge Lynch!

And when that Abolition Star,
Who preacheth Freedom in all weathers,
Thou hast got on thy coat of tar,
And, over that, a cloak of feathers,
That thou art "faced" none will deny,
If there's a faced star in the sky.

Pocahontas, South Carolina.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Advocate of Freedom.

Spirit of the Age.

What is the spirit of the age? We frequently
meet with this phrase and used too in such a way
as to leave a false impression. The idea seems to
be that an unseen spirit, or influence is felt per-
vading society, awakening, and giving direction to
the public mind; and in whatever direction the
current runs, it will sweep all obstructions before
it. Hence, whatever evils abound, if they only
lie in the direction of this spirit, their removal is
inevitable, and all we have to do is to stand ad-
miring, and rejoicing in the glorious results. The
friends of the Anti-Slavery cause all feel an as-
surance of success. They perceive the inherent
truth of our principles, they see them taking effect
upon the mind of the world, i. e. they see the spirit
of the age moving in this direction and they are safe.

Now we do not deny that there is "a tide in
the affairs of man," but what causes this tide? Is
surely is not the moon; neither do we believe it
is the overruling Providence of God, irrespective
of human agency. It is not because there is any
tendency in the human mind to this end, espe-
cially to good. It is not because of any coincidence
of circumstances. These of themselves could
produce no such results, although they might be
favorable to them. The spirit of the age is the
spirit of those who live in it. Whenever men of in-
tellectual might combine in sufficient numbers to
give direction to public opinion, in that direction
it is gradually seen to move. The legalized slave-
trade would never have been abolished without a
Wittierforce and his coadjutors. The Reformation
was the result of the toil, faithfulness, and en-
durance of a Wickliffe, a Jerome, a Luther—those
stars that shone illustriously upon night's firm-
ament, and ushered in the second morning of the
world. There is no mystery about all this—
Whenever men will go to work and keep to work,
they will give a character to the age in which they live.

Many persons seem to feel that the Anti-Slavery
cause has some inherent power, something,
which, when put in motion will impel it onward;
that the machine, being now so well in motion,
will run of its own accord. This is delusion—
Who is so ignorant of this world and human na-
ture as not to know that the tendency of every
thing good is down hill? So here. Remove the
pressure now bearing upon the mind of this nation
by Anti-Slavery Societies and how soon would
slavery in its varied influences be seen rolling back
a devastating deluge over the land! Those mighty
opposing influences would close in quick upon
our trackless keel, and not a trace be left upon
the nation's mind.

Many seem to feel that the cause is doing well
because they are allowed to live in peace, and call
themselves abolitionists. They think this, and call
it not to be hurried, that we must wait and let
things work. Ask them how the cause is with
them, and they say at once—"O, we stand well."
—and so they do, stand, as immovable as the
"pillar of salt." They think they are pillars of
the cause, but they stand upon the shoulders of
other men who are able to sustain both it and them.
They think the cause is going well, when the
truth is, they are just able to feel the current
carried by the struggles of others, and because
they ride smoothly, they forget that they are drag-
ged along by a foreign influence, and that it would
progress much faster without them. No!—If any
moral cause is advancing in this world, be assured
there are hearts and hands at the bottom toiling
and tugging it on. If we will not join them upon
these terms, let us go back. We cannot stand the
honors of the victory till we fight for its
achievement. If any would do any thing for the
slave, let him prudently, but zealously, and perse-
veringly labor for those sentiments, and that ac-
tion which, when universal will produce the glo-
rious result.

Africa.

BY J. N. MAFFITT.

[Spoken at the Bethel School, by a Colored Boy.]
What hath Africa done, that her children should
be blackened beneath a heavier, more lasting curse,
than ever blackened by any other nation? What hath
she done to thee, great America, that thou shouldst
her sons, her daughters, her feeble infants in bondage,
and refuse to let them go? "Carthage must be
destroyed," was the Roman motto, when her Sci-
pios drove the legions of Hannibal from the vic-
torious hills of Italy, back again to Africa—
but the motto of the Christian world against every son
and daughter of Africa, has breathed a fiercer and
less tender spirit. To erase from being, is to in-
fer but a momentary pang—while to enslave gener-
ation after generation, from the earliest dawn of
life's clouded day, to its dark going down, is to en-
tail torture in such a fearful shape, as to make it
bear no imaginary similitude to everlasting woe!
Oh! could we this day assemble the enslaved sons
of Africa—bring forward the millions free Ameri-
ca holds in bondage, alike regardless of human or
divine rights—make the India islands give up their
slaves, and Southern America yield her place
where the cool winds of heaven might fan
their throbbing foreheads in the amphitheatre of
your broadest valley; for their numbers would
make a wide extent of territory—and there, speak
peace to all their troubles! We would tenderly
say—Bleeding Africa! Your God remembers you.
He did not account of you as dust trodden
down to be carried away by every passing wind.
He did not leave you without a promise. He
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Securely—only star which rose on time,
And, on its dark and troubled billows still,
As generation drifting swiftly by,
Succeeded generation, threw a ray
Of Heaven's light, and to the hills of God,
The everlasting hills, pointed the sinner's eye.

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peal, Smith to Smylie, Power, of Congress, Bible against
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ania Hall; Jay's View of the action of the Federal Govern-
ment in behalf of Slavery; Light and Truth; Law of Sla-
very 8 vol; Memoir of E. P. Lovejoy; Memoir of P. Wheat-
ley; A Native African, Negro Port; Poems by Phillis Wheat-
ley, a slave; Quarterly A. S. Magazine; Rankin's Letters;
Right and Wrong in Boston; Slavery, containing Declara-
tion of Sentiments and Constitution of American A. S. Soc.;
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ments; Slavery; Dangerous and Emancipation safe; Prodi-
gious Bible; Prejudice against Color; Northern dealers in
slavery; Slavery and Missions; and Nelson's Lecture on
Slavery; Wesley's Thoughts, pocket edition in music;
Whittier's Poems.

American Slavery AS IT IS; Anti-Slavery Almanac
for 1846; Address to the churches of Jesus Christ, by the
Evangelical Union A. S. Society; Anti-Slavery catechism;
Anecdotes of American Slavery; Appeal to the Christian
women of the south; Adam's speech on the Rights of the
People to petition, on the freedom of speech and debate,
on the Resolutions of seven state Legislatures and on the
Annexation of Texas; Address to such Americans as
VALUE their RIGHTS and DARE maintain them, and
number of other publications too numerous to mention.

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